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(54) Title: METHOD FOR DETECTING PRE-DISPOSITION TO HEPATOTOXICITY

(57) Abstract: This invention relates to a method for diagnosing a pre-disposition to drug induced liver toxicity which method comprises determining at least one single nucleotide polymorphism in the UDP-glucuronosyl transferase (UGT1) gene. Said method is based on determining specific single nucleotide polymorphisms in the UGT1 gene in a human being and determining the status of said human being by reference to polymorphism in UGT1. The invention further relates to diagnostic nucleic acids comprising within their sequence the polymorphisms as defined herein, to allele-specific primers and allele-specific oligonucleotide probes capable of hybridizing to such diagnostic nucleic acids and to diagnostic kits comprising one or more of such primers and probes for detecting a polymorphism in the UGT1 gene.

Case 20707Method for detecting pre-disposition to hepatotoxicity

The present invention relates to a method for diagnosing a pre-disposition to drug induced liver toxicity which method comprises determining the polymorphisms in the UDP-glucuronosyl transferase (UGT1) gene.

UGT1 is a member of the UDP glucuronosyltransferase (UGT) gene superfamily.

- 5 UGT enzymes catalyze the addition of the glucuronosyl group from a nucleotide sugar to a small hydrophobic molecule (aglycone) in order to enhance the water solubility of endo- and xenobiotics. UGT enzymes are involved in the metabolism of a large number of drugs. For a review on this enzyme superfamily see Pharmacogenetics (1997) 7, 255-269. The presence of at least nine UDP-glucuronosyl transferase isoenzymes has been described in
- 10 International patent application WO 92/12987.

- One of these enzymes, the human bilirubin glucuronosyl transferase gene encoded at the UGT1 locus has been associated with gene defects by Ritter et al., J. Clin. Invest. (1992), 90, 150-155; Aomoo et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. (1993), 197, 1239-1244; Moghrabi et al., Am. J. Hum. Genet. (1993), 53, 722-729; Labrune et al., Hum. Genet. 15 (1994), 94, 693-697 and Seppen et al. J. Clin. Invest. (1994), 268, 2385-2391.

- The term polymorphism relates to the observation that different nucleotides can occur at a given position in a specific DNA sequence. Genetic polymorphisms occur at random throughout the genome. Genetic polymorphisms may affect the function of a gene by altering the structure of the protein that the gene codes or by affecting the level of
- 20 expression of that gene.

Genetic variations or polymorphisms among individuals are responsible to a great extent for the observable biological differences between individuals. Genetic variations are also responsible for the differences on how individuals respond to a drug.

- In vitro* experiments have shown that variations in *UGT1A6* and *UGT1A7* genes
- 25 affect the enzymatic activity on specific substrates of the enzymes coded by these genes.

Genetic polymorphisms in the human *UGT1A6* (plasma phenol) UDP-glucuronosyl transferase and the pharmacological implications thereof have been described by Ciotti et al., Pharmacogenetics (1997), 7, 485-495. The cloned and isolated *UGT1A6*2* allelic

variant (which contains the Thr181Ala and Arg 184Ser mutations) when expressed in COS cells metabolised, at pH 6.4, the substrates 4-nitrophenol, 4-tert-butylphenol, 3-ethylphenol, 4-ethylphenol, 4-hydroxycoumarin, butylated hydroxy anisole and butylated hydroxy toluene at only 27-75% of the rate of the wild-type isoenzyme. 1-Naphtol, 3-iodophenol, 7-hydroxycoumarin, and 7-hydroxy-4-methylcoumarin were metabolised at normal levels. 3-O-Methyl-dopa and methyl salicylate were metabolised at 41-74% and β -blockers at 28-69% of the rate of the wild-type isoenzyme.

Guillemete et al., Pharmacogenetics (2000), 10, 629-644, showed that three different cloned and isolated allelic variants of *UGT1A7*, when expressed in HEK cells, showed different catalytic activity towards the substrates 3-, 7- and 9-hydroxy-benzo-(a)-pyrene as compared to the wild-type enzyme. *UGT1A7**3 (Lys 129 Lys131 Arg208) exhibited 5.8-fold lower V_{max} relative to the wild-type *UGT1A7**1 (Asn129 Arg131 Trp208), whereas *UGT1A7**2 (Lys129 Lys131 Trp208) and *UGT1A7**4 (Asn129 Arg131 Arg208) had a 2.6 and 2.8-fold lower relative V_{max} than *UGT1A7**1. While the results mentioned above indicate that genetic variations in the *UGT1* genes, when cloned and expressed in cultured cells, can affect the enzymatic activity of the corresponding gene products on a particular substrate, they show no proof that these variations have a significant effect on the metabolism of these substrates in human individuals.

It has now been found that specific genetic variations within the *UGT1* gene complex, including *UGT1A6* and *UGT1A7*, affect the response of individual human patients to a drug which is metabolised by these enzymes.

Pharmacogenetics is an approach to use the knowledge of polymorphisms to study the role of genetic variation among individuals in variation to drug response, a variation that often results from individual differences in drug metabolism. Pharmacogenetics helps to identify patients most suited to therapy with particular pharmaceutical agents. This approach can be used in pharmaceutical research to assist the drug selection process. Polymorphisms are used in mapping the human genome and to elucidate the genetic component of diseases. Details on pharmacogenetics and other uses of polymorphism detection can be found in Linder et al. (1997), *Clinical Chemistry*, 43, 254; Marshall (1997), *Nature Biotechnology*, 15, 1249; International Patent Application WO 97/40462, Spectra Biomedical; and Schafer et al. (1998), *Nature Biotechnology*, 16, 33.

As particular mutations or polymorphisms associated with certain clinical features, such as adverse or abnormal events, are likely to be of low frequency within the population, low frequency SNPs may be particularly useful in identifying these mutations (for examples see: Linkage disequilibrium at the cystathionine beta synthase (CBS) locus and

the association between genetic variation at the CBS locus and plasma levels of homocysteine (De Stefano et al., *Ann. Hum. Genet.* (1998) 62, 481-90). Variation at the von Willebrand factor (vWF) gene locus is associated with plasma vWF:Ag levels: identification of three novel single nucleotide polymorphisms in the vWF gene promoter
5 (Keightley et al., *Blood* (1999) 93, 4277-83).

It has been found that in rare cases the administration of pharmaceutically active agents to human beings leads to hepatotoxicity. A typical example is the occurrence of reversible asymptomatic increase in liver transaminases activity found in certain patients with Parkinson's disease (PD) who had participated in clinical trials for tolcapone. The
10 studies indicated that in rare circumstances, tolcapone could induce a reversible asymptomatic increase in liver transaminase activity. There was therefore a desire to establish whether there is a correlation between the occurrence of such liver abnormalities, which are indicators of liver toxicity and certain genetic pre-dispositions. It has now been found that variations in genes involved in tolcapone (TASMAR) metabolism and
15 pharmacology cause abnormalities in metabolic activity in certain individuals, resulting in an accumulation in the liver of this drug or its metabolites to toxic levels.

Clinical trials have shown that patient response to treatment with pharmaceuticals is often heterogeneous. Thus there is also a need for improved approaches to pharmaceutical agent design and therapy.

The present invention therefore provides a genetic diagnostic tool for identifying the
20 pre-disposing genotypes. Said tool consists of a method for detecting a predisposition to a hepatotoxic reaction caused by the administration of a pharmaceutically active compound to a human being based on the determination of at least one single nucleotide polymorphism in the UDP-glucuronosyltransferase (UGT1) gene in the sample of said
25 human being, which method comprises determining the nucleotide at position 908 in exon 5 of the UGT1 gene as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:1 and determining the status of the human being by reference to polymorphism in UGT1. Alternatively or, in addition thereto, the method comprises determining the sequence of the nucleic acid of the human being at position 528 in exon 1 of the UGT1A6 gene as defined by SEQ ID NO:2 or
30 determining the sequence of the nucleic acid of the human being at position 197 in exon 1 of the UGT1A7 gene as defined by sequence ID NO:3 and determining the status of said human being by reference to polymorphism in UGT1.

An individual possesses a predisposition to a hepatotoxic reaction when his UGT1 gene contains variations which lead to abnormalities in its metabolic activity.

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SEQ ID NO:1 refers to Genbank accession number M84124, which provides exon 5 of UGT1:

```
5      1 TAATTCCAGC TACTCTGGAG GCTGAGGCAG GAGGATGGCT TGAGCCCAGG
      51 AGTTGGAGGC TGCAGTTAGC CATGCTTGTG CCACTACACT CCAGCCCCGG
     101 CAACAGGGCA AGACTCTGTA TCTAAAAACA ACAACAACAA CAATAATAGA
     151 AACAGGTTTC CTTTCCCAAG TTTGGAAAAT CTGGTAGTCT TCTTAAGCAG
     201 CCATGAGCAT AAAGAGAGGA TTGTTCATAC CACAGGTGTT CCAGGCATAA
     251 CGAAACTGTC TTTGTGTTTA GTTACAAGGA GAACATCATG CGCCTCTCCA
     301 GCCTTCACAA GGACCGCCCG GTGGAGCCGC TGGACCTGGC CGTGTTCCTGG
     351 GTGGAGTTTG TGATGAGGCA CAAGGGCGCG CCACACCTGC GCCCCGAGC
     401 CCACGACCTC ACCTGGTACC AGTACCATT CTTGGACGTG ATTGGTTTCC
     451 TCTTGGCCGT CGTGCTGACA GTGGCCTTCA TCACCTTTAA ATGTTGTGCT
     501 TATGGCTACC GGAAATGCTT GGGGAAAAAA GGGCGAGTTA AGAAAGCCCA
     551 CAAATCCAAG ACCCATTGAG AAGTGGGTGG GAAATAAGGT AAAATTTTGA
     601 ACCATTCCCT AGTCATTTC AACTTTGAAA ACAGAATCAG TGTAAATTC
     651 ATTTTATCT TATTAAGGAA ATACTTTGCA TAAATTAATC AGCCCCAGAG
     701 TGCTTTAAAA AATTCTCTTA AATAAAAATA ATAGACTCGC TAGTCAGTAA
     751 AGATATTTGA ATATGTATCG TGCCCCCTCT GGTGTCTTTG ATCAGGATGA
     801 CATGTGCCAT TTTTCAGAGG ACGTGCAGAC AGGCTGGCAT TCTAGATTAC
     851 TTTTCTTACT CTGAAACATG GCCTGTTTGG GAGTGCGGGA TTCAAAGGTG
     901 GTCCCACGGC TGCCCCTACT GCAAATGGCA GTTTTAATCT TATCTTTTGG
     951 CTTCTGCAGA TGGTTGCAAT TGATCCTTAA CCAATAATGG TCAGTCCTCA
    1001 TCTCTGTCGT GCTTCATAGG TGCCACCTTG TGTGTTTAAA GAAGGGAAGC
    1051 TTTGTACCTT TAGAGTGTAG GTGAAATGAA TGAATGGCTT GGAGTGCACT
    1101 GAGAACAGCA TATGATTCT TGCTTTGGGG AAAAAGAATG ATGCTATGAA
    1151 ATTGGTGGGT GGTGTATTTG AGAAGATAAT CATTGCTTAT GTCAAATGGA
    1201 GCTGAATTTG ATAAAAACCC AAAATACAGC TATGAAGTGC TGGGCAAGTT
    1251 TACTTTTTTT CTGATGTTTC CTACAACTAA AAATAAATTA ATAAATTTAT
    1301 ATAAATTCTA TTAAAGTGT TTTACTGGTG TCGCATTTAT TTCTTGTTAA
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- 5 -

1351 GTTGCATTTT CTAATTACAA AAGTAATGCA TGATTATGAC AGAAAGTTTG
 1401 GAAAATATAG AGGTTACACAC ACACACGCCT TCATTGCGTG TGCATGCATA
 5 1451 AATGCATGAG AAAAGAAAAA TAACCAGTAA TCACATCGCC CAGAAATAAC
 1501 CCCAGTTACA ATTGTGGCAA ATACACATAC TTATAAATAT TGCAGATATA
 1551 TTAAGTATAC C

The present invention is based on the discovery of novel single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) in the UGT1 gene locus, viz.

at position 908 of SEQ ID NO:1. The polymorphism at this position consists of the replacement of the nucleotide G at this position by a C in exon 5 of the UGT1 gene locus;

15 at position 528 of SEQ ID NO:2. The polymorphism at this position consists of the replacement of the nucleotide A at this position by a G in exon 1 of the UGT1A6 gene;

and at position 197 of SEQ ID NO:3. The polymorphism at this position consists of the replacement of the nucleotide C at this position by a G in exon 1 of the UGT1A7 gene.

As defined herein, the UGT1 gene includes exon coding sequences for all different
 20 UGT1A isozymes, intron sequences intervening the exon sequences and 3' and 5' untranslated region (3' UTR and 5' UTR) sequences, including the promoter element of the UGT1 gene, encoding for all UGT1A isozymes.

SEQ ID NO:2 refers to Genbank accession number M84130, which provides exon 1 of UGT1A6:

25 1 TGACACGGCC ATAGTTGGTT CATATTAACC ATGTGATTAA AATGGTTAAA
 51 TATTAATTTG GGTCTTACA TATCAAAGGG TAAAATTCAG AGCAAGGGAG
 30 101 AGGTAGACAG GACCTGTGAA AAGCAGTGGT TAGTTTAGGG AAAATACCTA
 151 GGAGCCCTGT GATTTGGAGA GTGAAACTC TTTATTACCG TTGTTACTTT
 201 AACTCTTTCC AGGATGGCCT GCCTCCTTCG CTCATTTTCAG AGAATTTCTG
 35 251 CAGGGGTTTT CTCTTAGCA CTTTGGGGCA TGGTTGTAGG TGACAAGCTG
 301 CTGGTGGTCC CTCAGGACGG AAGCCACTGG CTTAGTATGA AGGATATAGT
 40 351 TGAGGTTCTC AGTGACCGGG GTCATGAGAT TGTAGTGGTG GTGCCTGAAG
 401 TTAATTTGCT TTTGAAAGAA TCCAAATACT ACACAAGAAA AATCTATCCA
 451 GTGCCGTATG ACCAAGAAGA GCTGAAGAAC CGTTACCAAT CATTTGGAAA

501 CAATCACTTT GCTGAGCGAT CATTCCTAAC TGCTCCTCAG ACAGAGTACA
 551 GGAATAACAT GATTGTTATT GGCCTGTACT TCATCAACTG CCAGAGCCTC
 5 601 CTGCAGGACA GGGACACCCT GAACTTCTTT AAGGAGAGCA AGTTTGATGC
 651 TCTTTTCACA GACCCAGCCT TACCCTGTGG GGTGATCCTG GCTGAGTATT
 10 701 TGGGCCTACC ATCTGTGTAC CTCTTCAGGG GTTTTCCGTG TTCCCTGGAG
 751 CATAATTCA GCAGAAGCCC AGACCCTGTG TCCTACATTC CCAGGTGCTA
 801 CACAAAGTTT TCAGACCACA TGACTTTTTC CCAACGAGTG GCCAACTTCC
 15 851 TTGTTAATTT GTTGGAGCCC TATCTATTTT ATTGTCTGTT TTCAAAGTAT
 901 GAAGAACTCG CATCAGCTGT CCTCAAGAGA GATGTGGATA TAATCACCTT
 20 951 ATATCAGAAG GTCTCTGTTT GGCTGTAAAG ATATGACTTT GTGCTTGAAT
 1001 ATCCTAGGCC GGTCAAGCCC AACATGGTCT TCATTGGAGG TATCAACTGT
 1051 AAGAAGAGGA AAGACTTGTC TCAGGTTGGT GGGTTTATTT CTTTTGGACT
 25 1101 GCCTTGTTTC TTCCAGGCTC TGTCTCCCT CACTCATTTG GCTCCTTGAG
 1151 CCGACTGTCC CTTGGAGGAT TTCCTGGAGA ACGGTGGGGG GAAGTGATAC
 30 1201 CCGGCTCGGA GCAGCGGGA

SEQ ID NO:3 refers to Genbank accession number U39570, which provides exon 1 of UGT1A7:

35 1 TGTATTATTA TGAGTAAATC ATTGGCAGTG AATGTGAATT TTTTTTTAAA
 51 TGAATGAATA AGTACACGCC TTCTTTTGAG GGCAGGTTCT ATCTGTACTT
 101 CTTCACCTTA CTATATTATA GGAGCTTAGA ATCCCAGCTG CTGGCTCTGG
 40 151 GCTGAAGTTC TCTGATGGCT CGTGCAGGGT GGACTGGCCT CCTTCCCTA
 201 TATGTGTGTC TACTGCTGAC CTGTGCTTTG CCAAGGTCAG GGAAGCTGCT
 45 251 GGTAGTGCCC ATGGATGGGA GCCACTGGTT CACCATGCAG TCGGTGGTGG
 301 AGAAATCAT CCTCAGGGGG CATGAGGTGG TCGTAGTCAT GCCAGAGGTG
 351 AGTTGGCAAC TGGGAAGATC ACTGAATTGC ACAGTGAAGA CTTACTCAAC
 50 401 CTCATACACT CTGGAGGATC AGGACCGGGA GTTCATGGTT TTTGCCGATG
 451 CTCGCTGGAC GGCACCATTC CGAAGTGCAT TTTCTCTATT AACAAAGTTCA
 55 501 TCCAATGGTA TTTTGGACTT ATTTTTCAT AATTGCAGGA GTTTGTTTAA
 551 TGACCGAAAA TTAGTAGAAT ACTTAAAGGA GAGTTGTTTT GATGCAGTGT

5 601 TTCTCGATCC TTTTGATCGC TGTGGCTTAA TTGTTGCCAA ATATTTCTCC
 651 CTCCCCCTCTG TGGTCTTCGC CAGGGGAATA TTTTGCCACT ATCTTGAAGA
 701 AGGTGCACAG TGCCCTGCTC CTCTTTCTTA TGTCCCAGAG CTTCTCTTAG
 751 GGTTCCTCAGA CGCCATGACT TTCAAGGAGA GAGTATGGAA CCACATCATG
 10 801 CACTTGGAGG AACATTTATT TTGCCCCTAT TTTTTCAAAA ATGTCTTAGA
 851 AATAGCCTCT GAAATTCTCC AAACCCCTGT CACGGCATAT GATCTCTACA
 901 GCCACACATC AATTTGGTTG TTGCGAACTG ACTTTGTTTT GGAGTATCCC
 15 951 AAACCCGTGA TGCCCAATAT GATCTTCATT GGTGGTATCA ACTGTCATCA
 1001 GGGAAAGCCA GTGCCTATGG TAAGTTATCT CCCCTTTAGC ACATTAAGAA
 20 1051 TAATCTGGCT TTGGAAATTA AAAGATTTCT TACAGAATCA TAATTTATCA
 1101 TTTACATTTG TCCCATTTGG AATTTCTTTC TGGTTTAAGG AATTCTTTTG
 1151 TACCAATTCA CTTAATTGTT GGGTAGCAAA TTGTATAAAG CAGCTCTTGT
 25 1201 TGATATGTAA GTGTATACAA TTGATATAAT TGTAGATCAT ATCTAGGCTG
 1251 CAATCTAAAT GCTATTTTTG GAAAAATAC

30 Furthermore the invention relates to a method for detecting a predisposition to liver toxicity after administration of a pharmaceutically active compound based on one or more single nucleotide polymorphism(s) in the UDP-glucuronosyltransferase (UGT1) gene locus in a human being, wherein additionally the polymorphism at one of the following positions is determined:

- 35 232 in exon 1 of UGT1A6 as defined by the position of SEQ ID NO:2;
 754 in exon 1 of UGT1A6 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:2;
 765 in exon 1 of UGT1A6 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:2;
 551 in exon 1 of UGT1A7 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:3;
 555 in exon 1 of UGT1A7 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:3;
 40 556 in exon 1 of UGT1A7 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:3; or
 786 in exon 1 of UGT1A7 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:3.

The polymorphism at position 232 in exon1 of UGT1A6 of SEQ ID NO:2 consists of a replacement of the nucleotide T at this position by a G (which results in a Ser to Ala amino acid exchange at position 7 in the corresponding protein).

The polymorphism at position 754 of SEQ ID NO:2 consists of a replacement of the nucleotide A at this position by a G in exon 1 of UGT1A6 (which results in a Thr to Ala amino acid exchange at position 181 in the corresponding protein).

5 The polymorphism at position 765 of SEQ ID NO:2 consists of a replacement of the nucleotide A at this position by a C in exon 1 of UGT1A6 (which corresponds to a Arg to Ser amino acid exchange at position 184 of the corresponding protein).

The polymorphism at position 551 of SEQ ID NO:3 consists of the replacement of the nucleotide T at this position by a G in exon 1 of the UGT1A7 gene and results in an amino acid exchange from Asn to Lys at position 129 in the corresponding protein.

10 The polymorphism at position 555 of SEQ ID NO:3 consists of the replacement of the nucleotide C at this position by an A in exon 1 of the UGT1A7 gene. This may result in a silent mutation (if the nucleotide at position 556 of SEQ ID NO:3 consists of a G) or result in an amino acid exchange from Arg to Lys at position 131 in the corresponding protein (if the nucleotide at position 556 of SEQ ID NO:3 consists of an A).

15 The polymorphism at position 556 of SEQ ID NO:3 consists of the replacement of the nucleotide G at this position by an A in exon 1 of the UGT1A7 gene and results in an amino acid exchange from Arg to Gln at position 131 in the corresponding protein in case the nucleotide at position 555 is a C or in an amino acid exchange from Arg to Lys at position 131 in case the nucleotide at position 555 is an A.

20 The polymorphism at position 786 of SEQ ID NO:3 consists of a replacement of the nucleotide T at this position by a C in exon 1 of UGT1A7 (which results in a Trp to Arg exchange at position 208 in the corresponding protein).

Thus, the invention relates to a method of detecting a predisposition to liver toxicity after administration of a pharmaceutically active compound based on the determination of
25 at least one single nucleotide polymorphism, in which the single nucleotide polymorphism at position 908 in exon 5 of the UGT1 gene locus consists of the presence of a C or a G, the single nucleotide polymorphism at position 528 in exon 1 of UGT1A6 consists of the presence of a G or an A, the single nucleotide polymorphism at position 197 in exon 1 of UGT1A7 consists of the presence of a G or a C, the single nucleotide polymorphism at
30 position 232 in exon 1 of UGT1A6 consists of the presence of a G or a T, the single nucleotide polymorphism at position 754 in exon 1 of UGT1A6 consists of the presence of an A or a G, the single nucleotide polymorphism at position 765 in exon 1 of UGT1A6 consists of the presence of an A or a C, the single nucleotide polymorphism at position 551

in exon 1 of UGT1A7 consists of the presence of an G or a T, the single nucleotide polymorphism at position 555 in exon 1 of UGT1A7 consists of the presence of an A or a C, the single nucleotide polymorphism at position 556 in exon 1 of UGT1A7 consists of the presence of an A or a C, and the single nucleotide polymorphism at position 786 in exon 1
5 of UGT1A7 consists of the presence of a C or a T.

A number of pharmaceutically active compounds are known which cause a hepatotoxic reaction. Examples of such compounds are nitrocatechol derivatives like entacapone, nitecapone or tolcapone. The main metabolic pathway for these drugs is glucuronidation.

10 Glucuronidation is an important pathway of elimination of many xenobiotics including drugs. The UGT1 enzymes are well-known to catalyze the glucuronidation of many endogeneous and exogeneous substrates, including many drugs. Pharmacokinetic experiments in human subjects have shown that the main pathway of tolcapone
elimination from the body is glucuronidation (Jorga et al., Br. J. Clin. Pharmacol. (1999),
15 4, 513-20. Deficiencies in the elimination pathway of a drug can be the cause of adverse effects. The present invention shows a first example of genetic variations, some of which known from in vitro experiments to affect the glucuronidation activity of a number of substrates including drugs, which are significantly associated with the development of adverse effects in human patients treated with a drug. From these results it can be
20 concluded that the method described herein can be applied to predict the predisposition to adverse effects of any drug that is metabolised by UGT1 enzymes.

Drug glucuronidation by UGTs is a major phase II conjugation reaction in the mammalian detoxification system (Burchell et al., Life Sci. (1995), 57, 1819-31). Polymorphisms in UGTs can markedly affect binding of a substrate, which can be
25 manifested either as a clinical syndrome (if an endogenous substrate is affected) or as a change of response to a drug and/or as a adverse event (if a drug is affected). Therefore it is important to identify genetic sequence polymorphisms in the UGT1 gene in general. Nucleid acids comprising the polymorphic sequences can be used in screening assays, and for genotyping individuals. The genotyping information can be used to predict an
30 individual's rate of metabolism for UGT1 substrates, potential drug-drug interactions, and adverse/side effects as well as diseases that result from environmental or occupational exposure to toxins. The nucleic acids can be used to establish animal, cell and in vitro models for drug metabolism. All the following identified polymorphisms are amenable to be associated with an individual's rate of metabolism for UGT1 substrates, potential drug-

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drug interactions, adverse/side effects and diseases that result from environmental or occupational exposure to toxins.

Table 1. SNP positions

gene	acc.no.	SNP	SNP pos.	substit.	AA subst.
UGT1A6	M84130 SEQ ID NO:2	exon 1	232	T/G	Ser7Ala
		exon 1	318	C/T	silent
		exon 1	528	A/G	silent
		exon 1	754	A/G	Thr181Ala
		exon 1	765	A/C	Arg184Ser
		exon 1	840	G/T	silent
UGT1 A7	U39570 SEQ ID NO:3	5'UTR	108	T/G	
		exon 1	197	C/G	silent
		exon 1	551	T/G	Asn129Lys
		exon 1	555	C/A	silent or Arg131Lys
		exon 1	556	G/A	Arg131Gln or Lys
		exon 1	786	T/C	Trp208Arg
		exon 1	920	G/A	silent
		exon 1	824	C/T	silent
		exon 1	992	C/A	Asn/Lys
UGT1 A10	U39550 SEQ ID NO:4	exon 1	959	C/T	silent
UGT1 A8	U42604 SEQ ID NO:5	prom	245	C/A	
UGT1 A9	AF056188 SEQ ID NO:6	exon1	214	C/T	silent
UGT ex2-5	M84122 SEQ ID NO:7	intron	117	C/T	
common to all UGT1As	M84123 SEQ ID NO:8	intron	379	C/T	
		exon4	473	G/T	Gly/Val
	M84124 SEQ ID NO:1	3'UTR	423	T/G	
		3'UTR	780	T/C	
		3'UTR	908	G/C	
		3'UTR	1012	C/G	

- 5 The SNP positions in Table 1 always refer to the position in the sequence with the specified accession number in the public domain and the corresponding SEQ ID NO. given

in this application. Primer sequences for genotyping assays are given in the method section. For nucleotide substitution the nucleotide of the wildtype allele is given first, same for the amino acid substitutions. SEQ ID NOs 1-3 are given above, SEQ ID NOs 4-8 are following below.

5 SEQ ID NO:4 refers to Genbank accession number U39550, which provides exon 1 of UGT1A10.

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      1 CTCTCCCTCC AAGGCGAAGA CCATAATCTA CTCTGTCTG AAATCATACA
10     51 AGTAGGTATC TCAGCAAATG ATACTCGTGT GTTATCGTTC TTATGAGTAA
      101 ATCATTTGGCA GTGAGTGTGA TTTTPTTTTT TTTTATGAAA GGATAAATAC
      151 ACGCCCTCTA TTGGGGTCAG GTTTTGTGCC TGTACTTCTT CCGCCTACTG
15     201 TATCATAGCA GCTTAGAATC CCAGCTGCTG GCTCGGGCTG CAGTTCTCTC
      251 ATCGTCGCGC AGGGTGATGG CTCGCGCAGG GTGGACCAGC CCCGTTCCCTT
20     301 TATGTGTGTG TCTACTGCTG ACCTGTGGCT TTGCCGAGGC AGGGAAGCTG
      351 CTGGTAGTGC CCATGGATGG GAGTCACTGG TTCACCATGC AGTCGGTGGT
      401 GGAGAAACTT ATCCTCAGGG GGCATGAGGT GGTTGTAGTC ATGCCAGAGG
25     451 TGAGTTGGCA ACTGGAAGA TCACTGAATT GCACAGTGAA GACTTACTCA
      501 ACCTCGTACA CTCTGGAAGA TCAGAACCGG GAATTCATGG TTTTCGCCCA
30     551 TGCTCAATGG AAAGCACAGG CACAAAGTAT ATTTTCTCTA TTAATGAGTT
      601 CATCCAGTGG TTTTCTTGAC TTATTTTTTT CGCATTCAGG GAGTTTGTTC
      651 AATGACCGAA AATTAGTAGA ATACTTAAAG GAGAGTTCTT TTGATGCAGT
35     701 GTTTCTGGAT CCTTTTGATA CCTGTGGCTT AATTGTTGCT AAATATTTCT
      751 CCCTCCCCTC TGTGGTCTTC ACCAGGGGAA TATTTTGCCA CCATCTTGAA
40     801 GAAGGTGCAC AGTGCCCTGC TCCTCTTTCC TATGTCCCA ATGATCTCTT
      851 AGGGTTCTCA GATGCCATGA CTTTCAAGGA GAGAGTATGG AACCACATCG
      901 TGCACTTGGA GGACCATTTA TTTTGCCAGT ATCTTTTATG AAATGCCCTA
45     951 GAAATAGCCT CTGAAATTCT CCAAACCCCT GTCACGGCAT ATGATCTCTA
      1001 CAGTCACACA TCAATTTGGT TGTTGCGAAC GGACTTTGTT TTGGACTATC
50     1051 CCAAACCCGT GATGCCCAAC ATGATCTTCA TTGGTGGTAT CAACTGTCAT
      1101 CAGGGAAAGC CATTGCCATAT GGTAAGTCAC CTCTCCTTTA GCACATTAAG
      1151 AATAATCTGG CTTTGGAATT AAAAAAGGAT TCCTTACTGA ACTGTGATTT
55     1201 GACATTTCTG TGTGGCATTC AATTTCTTTC CAGTTTAACA AATTATTTTG
      1251 TGCGAATTCA TGTACTCATC AATTATCAAA TTTTATAAAA CTGCCCTTCT
60     1301 TGAAAGTATA TGTAATAATT TAAAAATTAT AGATCATATT CAGGCTACAT

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1351 TTAAAAATAC GATGTTTAGA AAAGTACCAA AAAACCACAG CAAGAAATGA
1401 AACTTCCGTT TTTTGTAT TCTATGTGAC CCCGTAGTTG AAAATGCTCT
5 1451 TA

SEQ ID NO:5 refers to Genbank accession number U42604, which provides exon 1 of
UGT1A8:

10 1 GGGCATGATC TGTCCAAGGC AGAGACTATA AGCTACTCTT ATAGTACTCT
51 TATGAGATAC ATACAAGTAG GTATCTCAA AAATGATACT CATGTATTCC
15 101 TGTTCCTTATG AGTAAATCAT TGGCAGTGAG TGTGATTTTT TTTTTTTTA
151 TGACAGGATC CCTACACGCC CTCTATTGGG GTCAGGTTTT GTGCCTGTAG
20 201 TTCTTCCGCC TACGTATCAT AGCAGTTAGA ATCCCAGCTG CTGGCTCGGG
251 CTGCAGTTCT CTCATGGCTC GCACAGGGTG GACCAGCCCC ATTCCCCTAT
301 GTGTTTCTCT GCTGCTGACC TGTGGCTTTG CTGAGGCAGG GAAGCTGCTG
25 351 GTAGTGCCCA TGGATGGGAG TCACTGGTTC ACCATGCAGT CGGTGGTGGA
401 GAAACTTATC CTCAGGGGGC ATGAGGTGGT TGTAGTCATG CCAGAGGTGA
451 GTTGGCAACT GGGAAAATCA CTGAATTGCA CAGTGAAGAC TTA CTCAACC
30 501 TCATACACTC TGGAGGATCT GGACCGGGAA TTCATGGATT TCGCCGATGC
551 TCAATGGAAA GCACAAGTAC GAAGTTTGTT TTCTCTATTT CTGAGTTTAT
35 601 CCAATGGTTT TTTTAACTTA TTTTTTTCGC ATTGCAGGAG TTTGTTTAAT
651 GACCGAAAAT TAGTAGAATA CTTAAAGGAG AGTTCTTTTG ATGCGGTGTT
701 TCTTGATCCT TTTGATGCCT GTGCGTTAAT TGTGCCAAA TATTTCTCCC
40 751 TCCCCTCTGT GGTCTTCGCC AGGGGAATAG GTTGCCACTA TCTTGAAGAA
801 GGTGCACAGT GCCCTGCTCC TCTTTCCTAT GTCCCAGAA TTCTCTTAGG
45 851 GTTCTCAGAT GCCATGACTT TCAAGGAGAG AGTACGGAAC CACATCATGC
901 ACTTGAGGA ACATTTATTT TGCCAGTATT TTTCCAAAA TGCCCTAGAA
951 ATAGCCTCTG AAATTCTCCA AACACCTGTC ACAGCATATG ATCTCTACAG
50 1001 CCACACATCA ATTTGGTTGT TGCGAACAGA CTTGTGTTTG GACTATCCCA
1051 AACCCGTGAT GCCCAATATG ATCTTCATTG GTGGTATCAA CTGCCATCAG
55 1101 GGAAAGCCAT TGCCTATGGT AAGTCACCTC TCCTTTAGCA CATTAGGAAT
1151 AATCTTGGCT TTGGAAATTA AAAAAAGATT CCTTACTGAA TTGTGATTG
1201 ACATTTTCAT TTGTTGCATT TCAAATTTCT TTCCAGTTTA CAGA
60

SEQ ID NO:6 refers to Genbank accession number AF056188, which provides exon 1 of UGT1A9:

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5      1 CTCAGCTGCA GTTCTCTGAT GGCTTGCACA GGGTGGACCA GCCCCCTTCC
      51 TCTATGTGTG TGTCTGCTGC TGACCTGTGG CTTTGCCGAG GCAGGGAAGC
     101 TACTGGTAGT GCCCATGGAT GGGAGCCACT GGTTCAACCAT GAGGTCCGGT
    10  151 GTGGAGAAAC TCATTCTCAG GGGGCATGAG GTGGTTGTAG TCATGCCAGA
      201 GGTGAGTTGG CAACTGGGAA GATCACTGAA TTGCACAGTG AAGACTTATT
      251 CAACTTCATA TACCTTGGAG GATCTGGACC GGGAGTTCAA GGCTTTTGCC
    15  301 CATGCTCAAT GGAAAGCACA AGTACGAAGT ATATATTCTC TATTAATGGG
      351 TTCATACAAT GACATTTTTC ACTTATTTT TTCAAATTGC AGGAGTTTGT
    20  401 TTAAAGACAA AAAATTAGTA GAATACTTAA AGGAGAGTTC TTTTGATGCA
      451 GTGTTTCTCG ATCCTTTTGA TAACTGTGGC TTAATTGTTC CCAAATATTT
      501 CTCCCTCCCC TCCGTGGTCT TCGCCAGGGG AATACTTTGC CACTATCTTG
    25  551 AAGAAGGTGC ACAGTGCCTT GCTCCTCTTT CCTATGTCCC CAGAATCTC
      601 TTAGGGTTCT CAGATGCCAT GACTTTCAAG GAGAGAGTAC GGAACCACAT
    30  651 CATGCACTTG GAGGAACATT TATTATGCCA CCGTTTTTTC AAAAATGCCC
      701 TAGAAATAGC CTCTGAAATT CTCCAAACAC CTGTTACGGA GTATGATCTC
      751 TACAGCCACA CATCAATTTC GTTGTTCGCA ACGGACTTTG TTTTGGACTA
    35  801 TCCCAAACCC GTGATGCCCA ACATGATCTT CATTGGTGGT ATCAACTGCC
      851 ATCAGGGAAA GCCGTTGCCT ATGGAATTTC AAGCCTACAT TAATGCTTCT
    40  901 GGAGAACATG GAATTGTGGT TTTCTCTTTG GGATCAATGG TCTCAGAAAT
      951 TCCAGAGAAG AAAGCTATGG CAATTGCTGA TGCTTTGGGC AAAATCCCTC
    45 1001 AGACAGTCCT GTGGCGGTAC ACTGGAACCC GACCATCGAA TCTTGCGAAC
      1051 AACACGATAC TTGTTAAGTG GCTACCCCAA AACGATCTGC TTGGTCACCC
      1101 GATGACCCGT GCCTTTATCA CCCATGCTGG TTCCCATGGT GTTTATGAAA
    50 1151 GCATATGCAA TGGCGTTCCC ATGGTGATGA TGCCCTTGTT TGGTGATCAG
      1201 ATGGACAATG CAAAGCGCAT GGAGACTAAG GGAGCTGGAG TGACCTGAA
      1251 TGTTCTGGAA ATGACTTCTG AAGATTTAGA AAATGCTCTA AAAGCAGTCA
    55 1301 TCAATGACAA AAGTTACAAG GAGAACATCA TGCGCCTCTC CAGCCTTCAC
      1351 AAGGACCGCC CGGTGGAGCC GCTGGACCTG GCCGTGTTCT GGGTGGAGTT
    60 1401 TGTGATGAGG CACAAGGGCG CGCCACACCT GCGCCCCGCA GCCCAGGACC
      1451 TCACCTGGTA CCAGTACCAT TCCTTGACG TGATTGGTTT CCTCTTGCC
    65 1501 GTCGTGCTGA CAGTGGCCTT CATCACCTTT AAATGTTGTG CTTATGGCTA
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1551 CCGGAAATGC TTGGGGAAAA AAGGGCGAGT TAAGAAAGCC CACAAATCCA
 1601 AGACCCATTG AGAAGTGGGT GGGAAATAAG GTAAAATTTT GAACCATTC
 5 1651 CTAGTCATTT CCAAACCTGA AACAGAATC AGTGTTAAAT TCATTTTATT
 1701 CTTATTAAGG AAATACTTTG CATAAATTAA TCAGCCCCAG AGTGC'TTAA
 1751 AAAATTCTCT TAAATAAAAA TAATAGACTC GCTAGTCAGT AAAGATATTT
 10 1801 GAATATGTAT CGTGCCCCCT CCGGTGTCTT TGATCAGGAT GACATGTGCC
 1851 ATTTTTCAGA GGACGTGCAG ACAGGCTGGC ATCTTAGATT ACTTTTCTTA
 1901 CTCTGAAACA TGGCCTGTTT GGGAGTGGG GATTCAAAGG TGGTCCCACC
 1951 GCTGCCCCTA CTGCAAATGG CAGTTTAAAT CTTATCTTTT GGCTTCTGCA
 2001 GATGGTTGCA ATTGATCCTT AACCAATAAT GGTCAATCCT CATCTCTGTC
 20 2051 CTGCTTCATA GGTGCCACCT TGTGTGTTTA AAGAAGGGAA GCTTTGTACC
 2101 TTTAGAGTGT AGGTGAAATG AATGAATGGC TTGGAGTGCA CTGAGAACAG
 2151 CATATGATTT CTTGCTTTGG GGAAAAAGAA TGATGCTATG AAATTGGTGG
 2201 GTGGTGTATT TGAGAAGATA ATCATTGCTT ATGTCAAATG GAGCTGAATT
 2251 TGATAAAAAC CCAAATACA GCTATGAAGT GCTGGGCAAG TTTACTTTTT
 30 2301 TTCTGATGTT TCCTACAAC

SEQ ID NO:7 refers to Genbank accession number M84122, which provides the intron of UGT1A:

35 1 TTTGCATCTC AAGGATAATT CTGTAAGCAG GAACCCCTCC TCCTTTAGAA
 51 GGAAGTAAAG GAGAGGAAAA TGCTGTAAAA CTTACATATT AATAATTTT
 40 101 TACTCTATCT CAAACACGCA TGCCTTTAAT CATAGCTTA AGAGGAAGAT
 151 ATCTAATTCA TAACTTACTG TATGTAGTCA TCAAAGAATA TGAGAAAAA
 201 TTAAGTAAA ATTTTCTTTC TGGCTCTAGG AATTTGAAGC CTACATTAAT
 45 251 GCTTCTGGAG AACATGGAAT TGTGGTTTTC TCTTTGGGAT CAATGGTCTC
 301 AGAAATTCCA GAGAAGAAAG CTATGGCAAT TGCTGATGCT TTGGGCAAAA
 50 351 TCCCTCAGAC AGTAAGAAGA TTCTATACCA TGGCCTCATA TCTATTTTCA
 401 CAGGAGCGCT AATCCCAGAC TTCCAGCTTC CAGATTAATT CTCTTAATTG
 451 GAACCTTAGA TTTGGCTTTT CCCTGCCACT TCCCACTAT TAATCCAAAG
 55 501 GTTTTTTTTG TT

SEQ ID NO:8 refers to Genbank accession number M84123, which provides exon 4 of UGT1A:

60 1 AAAGATGTCC TCAAGGGACC CTGTTTCTA GTTAGTATAG CAGATTTGTT

- 15 -

51 TTCTAATCAT ATTATGTCTT TCTTTACGTT CTGCTCTTTT GCCCCTCCCA
 101 GGTCTGTGG CGGTACACTG GAACCCGACC ATCGAATCTT GCGAACAAACA
 5 151 CGATACTTGT TAAGTGGCTA CCCC AAAACG ATCTGCTTGG TATGTTGGGC
 201 GGATTGGATG TATAGGTCAA ACCAGGGTCA AATTAAGAAA ATGGCTTAAG
 10 251 CACAGCTATT CTAAAGGATT GTTGAGCTTG AAAATATTAT GGCCAACATA
 301 TCCTACATTG CTTTTTATCT AGTGGGGTAT CTCAACCCAC ATTTTCTTCT
 351 GCAAATTCTT GCAAGGGCAT GTGAGTAACA CTGAGTCTTT GGAGTGTTTT
 15 401 CAGAACCTAG ATGTGTCCAG CTGTGAAACT CAGAGATGTA ACTGCTGACA
 451 TCCTCCCTAT TTTGCATCTC AGGTCACCCG ATGACCCGTG CCTTTATCAC
 20 501 CCATGCTGGT TCCCATGGTG TTTATGAAAG CATATGCAAT GCGGTTCCCA
 551 TGGTGATGAT GCCCTTGTTT GGTGATCAGA TGGACAATGC AAAGCGCATG
 601 GAGACTAAGG GAGCTGGAGT GACCCTGAAT GTTCTGGAAA TGACTTCTGA
 25 651 AGATTTAGAA AATGCTCTAA AAGCAGTCAT CAATGACAAA AGGTAAGAAA
 701 GAAGATACAG AAGAATACTT TGGTCATGGC ATTCATGATA AAATTGTTTC
 30 751 AAATATGAAA ACATTTACGT AGCATTTAAT ACGT

The method in accordance with the present invention can be performed using any
 suitable method for detecting single nucleotide variations, such as e.g. allele specific
 amplification (i.e. ARMSTM-allele specific amplification; ARMS referring to amplification
 35 refractory mutation system), allele specific hybridisation (ASH), oligonucleotide ligation
 assay (OLA) and restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP).

The status of a human being may be determined by reference to allelic variation at
 position 908 in exon 5 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:1 and, if necessary, at one
 or more additional positions displaying a polymorphism.

40 The test sample of the nucleic acid carrying the said polymorphism is conveniently a
 sample of blood, bronchoalveolar lavage fluid, sputum, urine or other body fluid or tissue
 obtained from an individual. It will be appreciated that the test sample may equally be a
 nucleic acid sequence corresponding to the sequence in the test sample, that is to say that
 all or a part of the region in the sample nucleic acid may firstly be amplified using any
 45 convenient technique, e.g. polymerase chain reaction (PCR) or ligase chain reaction (LCR),
 before analysis of allelic variation.

It will be apparent to the person skilled in the art that there are a large number of
 analytical procedures which may be used to detect the presence or absence of variant

nucleotides at one or more polymorphic positions of the invention. In general, the detection of allelic variation requires a mutation discrimination technique, optionally an amplification reaction and optionally a signal generation system. International patent application WO 00/06768 lists a number of amplification techniques and mutation
5 detection techniques, some based on PCR. These may be used in combination with a number of signal generation systems, a selection of which is also listed in WO 00/06768. Many current methods for the detection of allelic variation are reviewed by Nollau et al., Clin. Chem. 43, 1114-1120, 1997; and in standard textbooks, for example "Laboratory Protocols for Mutation Detection", Ed. by U. Landegren, Oxford University Press, 1996
10 and "PCR", 2nd Edition by Newton & Graham, BIOS Scientific Publishers Limited, 1997.

The invention also relates to diagnostic nucleic acids comprising within their sequence the polymorphism at position 908 of exon 5 of UGT1 (SEQ ID NO:1), the polymorphism at position 754 in exon 1 (SEQ ID NO:2) or the polymorphism at position 765 of exon 1.

15 The term "diagnostic nucleic acid" refers to a nucleotide sequence of at least 17 nucleotides in length which corresponds to part or all of the human UGT1 gene. The diagnostic nucleic acid is preferably a part of the human UGT1 gene which part expresses the polymorphism. A length of 17 to 100 nucleotides is preferred.

20 Furthermore the invention relates to allele specific primers which can be used as diagnostic primers for detecting a polymorphism in the UGT1 gene capable of hybridizing to nucleic acids comprising within their sequence the polymorphisms as defined above.

An allele specific primer is used, generally together with a constant primer, in an amplification reaction such as a PCR reaction, which provides the discrimination between alleles through selective amplification of one allele at a particular sequence position e.g. as
25 used for ARMSTM assays. The length of the allele specific primer is preferably 17- 50 nucleotides, more preferably about 17-35 nucleotides, most preferably about 17-30 nucleotides.

30 Preferably the allele specific primer corresponds exactly with the allele to be detected but derivatives thereof are also contemplated wherein about 6-8 of the nucleotides at the 3' terminus correspond with the allele to be detected and wherein up to 10, such as up to 8, 6, 4, 2, or 1 of the remaining nucleotides may be varied without significantly affecting the properties of the primer. Often the nucleotide at the -2 and/or -3 position (relative to the 3' terminus) is mismatched in order to optimize differential primer binding and preferential extension from the correct allele discriminatory primer only.

Suitable examples of such diagnostic allele specific primers are the following:

UGT1A6 T181S:	CGTGTTCCTGGAGCATA	(SEQ ID NO:24)
UGT1A6 T181S:	CGTGTTCCTGGAGCATG	(SEQ ID NO:25)
UGT1A6 R184S:	GACACAGGGTCTGGGCTT	(SEQ ID NO:27)
5 UGT1A6 R184S:	GACACAGGGTCTGGGCTG	(SEQ ID NO:28)
UGT1A-3' 908-2:	TGCAGTAGGGGCAGCG	(SEQ ID NO:30)
UGT1A-3' 908-2	TGCAGTAGGGGCAGCC	(SEQ ID NO:31).

Any convenient method of synthesis may be used to manufacture primers. Examples of such methods may be found in standard textbooks, for example "Protocols for
10 Oligonucleotides and Analogues; Synthesis and Properties," Methods in Molecular Biology Series; Volume 20; Ed. Sudhir Agrawal, Humana ISBN: 0-89603-247-7; 1993; 1st Edition. If required primers may be labelled to facilitate detection.

Furthermore the invention relates to allele-specific oligonucleotide probes for detecting a polymorphism in the UGT1 gene capable of hybridizing to diagnostic nucleic
15 acids comprising within their sequence the polymorphisms as defined above.

The length of the allele-specific oligonucleotide probes are preferably 17- 50 nucleotides, more preferably about 17-35 nucleotides, most preferably about 17-30 nucleotides.

The design of such probes will be apparent to the person skilled in the art. In general
20 such probes will comprise base sequences entirely complementary to the corresponding wild type or variant locus in the gene. However, if required one or more mismatches may be introduced, provided that the discriminatory power of the oligonucleotide probe is not unduly affected. The probes of the invention may carry one or more labels to facilitate detection.

25 Furthermore the invention relates to diagnostic kits comprising one or more allele-specific oligonucleotide primers or allele-specific oligonucleotide probes for detecting a polymorphism in the UGT1 gene.

The diagnostic kits may comprise appropriate packaging and instructions for use in the methods of the invention. Such kits may further comprise one or more appropriate
30 buffers and one or more polymerases such as thermostable polymerases, for example Taq polymerase. Such kits may also comprise companion/constant primers and/or control primers or probes. A companion/constant primer is one that is part of the pair of primers used to perform PCR. Such primer usually complements the template strand precisely.

Furthermore the invention relates to a pharmaceutical pack comprising a pharmaceutically active compound like Tolcapone and instructions for administration of the drug to human beings diagnostically tested for a single nucleotide polymorphism according to a method of the present invention.

- 5 Furthermore the invention relates to a computer readable medium having stored thereon a sequence information for the polymorphism at position 908 of exon 5 of UGT1.

This invention further relates to a method for performing sequence identification, which methods comprise the steps of providing a nucleic acid sequence carrying e. g. the polymorphic site of position 908 of exon 5 or a complementary strand thereof or a
10 fragment thereof of at least 20 bases; and comparing said nucleic acid sequence to at least one other nucleic acid or polypeptide sequence to identify identity.

The invention is further illustrated by the following figures:

Figure 1 shows the primary metabolic routes of tolcapone in the liver. Tolcapone is oxidized by cytochrome P450 3A4 (CYP3A4), the nitro group is reduced and acetylated by
15 N-acetyltransferase (NAT). The phenolic hydroxy group can be sulfated by sulfotransferase (ST) or methylated by catechol-O-methyl transferase (COMT). Glucuronidation of the hydroxy group, a major reaction of detoxification in the liver, is catalyzed by UDP-glucuronosyltransferase (UGT). Subsequent oxidation or conjugation with glucuronate, sulphate and acetate further modifies primary metabolites.

20 Figure 2 represents the UGT1A gene structure. The UGT1A gene spans more than 500kb, and consists of at least 12 promoters and first exons which can be spliced with the common exons to result in 12 different UGT1A enzymes. The structure of the UGT1A6 transcript is shown below. The arrows indicate the relative position of the polymorphic markers used in this study. UGT-3'_908 represents the polymorphism at position 908 in
25 exon 5 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:1. This polymorphism in the 3'UTR (untranslated region) can potentially affect the expression of all nine functional UGT1A enzymes. The other two polymorphisms in exon 1A6 affect the protein structure of UGT1A6.

Unless otherwise defined, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by the person skilled in the art to which this invention belongs.

The following examples are provided for illustration of the invention, but are not
5 intended to limit the scope of what is regarded as the invention.

Examples

Analysis of tolcapone induced liver toxicity

Selection of patients

The study protocol and the informed consent form were submitted for approval to
10 the local ethical committees in the respective countries. All patients provided written informed consent for their blood sample to be used for genotyping. The consent could be withdrawn up to a month later, if the patients changed their mind.

All the samples were assigned new independent codes and a month after sample
collection the link between the new and original codes was deleted. This was an added
15 measure to ensure patient confidentiality; however, as a consequence it is not possible to retrieve genotype information based on the patient's name or number used in the original clinical trial. In approximately 15 years time, all blood and DNA samples will be destroyed.

Initially, 645 patients who had received tolcapone in previous clinical trials were considered for inclusion in this retrospective genetic analysis. This included 215 patients
20 who had displayed liver enzyme levels of ≥ 1.5 x the upper limit of normal (ULN) and 430 patients who had normal liver enzyme levels. Each patient with elevated liver transaminases (ELT) was matched with at least two control patients from the same study for gender and age (ethnic matching was not necessary since the great majority of the target patients were Caucasians). Disease severity had already been controlled for by the original
25 study inclusion criteria. Of the 215 ELT patients, 135 ELT patients were enrolled in the study, 31 patients did not participate because their respective investigators could not obtain ethical approval to conduct the study, and 49 patients were either lost to follow-up or deceased. In total, 409 patients participated in this pharmacogenetic analysis. The distribution of the patients across the different sites and countries is shown in Table 2.

Table 2: patient distribution

Country	No of Sites	No of ELT patients	No of Controls patients	Total
Austria	2	2	7	9
Australia	1	2	4	6
Canada	14	31	74	106
Switzerland	5	4	10	14
Germany	9	11	29	40
Denmark	4	8	13	21
Spain	4	4	6	10
UK	4	8	10	18
Italy	5	12	23	35
Norway	2	5	4	9
USA	20	48	94	142
Total	70	135	274	410

Preparation of the samples

Single blood samples (9ml) were collected in EDTA tubes. These were frozen and
5 stored between -20 and -70 °C, before being sent to the Roche Central Sample Office (CSO)
in Basel, Switzerland, where they were aliquoted into three tubes and assigned new,
independent codes on bar code labels to assure patient anonymity. Two samples of blood
(1ml and 4mls) were sent to the Roche Sample Repository (RSR) at Roche Molecular
Systems (RMS) in Alameda, California. The remaining 4ml aliquot was stored at -80 °C in
10 the CSO in Basel, Switzerland. All procedures performed on the samples at the RSR were
done according to established standard operating procedures using GCP guidelines.

DNA was extracted from 400 µl of the whole blood using a silica gel-based extraction
method (QiaAmp DNA Blood kit, Valencia, CA). Controls included 10 mM Tris pH 8.0, 1
mM EDTA (TE) buffer and whole blood from a blood unit with a known yield of DNA.

15 Samples were genotyped for eight different single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs)
using a combination of the amplification refractory mutation system (ARMS) that relies on
3' terminal mismatches between the PCR primers and the template being amplified
according to Newton et al., Nucleic Acids Res. (1989), 17(7), 2503-16.

Analysis of any point mutation in DNA was transformed by using the amplification
20 refractory mutation system (ARMS, Nucleic Acids Res. (1989), 17(7), 2503-16) and using
the kinetic thermal cycler (KTC) format of the polymerase chain reaction. This method

allows discrimination of single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) in a single-tube without the use of fluorescent probes (Higuchi et al., Biotechnology (1993), 11, 1026-1030).

In the KTC format, the generation of double-stranded amplification product is monitored using a DNA intercalating dye and a thermal cycler which has a fluorescence-
5 detecting CCD camera attached (PE-Biosystems GeneAmp 5700 Sequence Detection System). Fluorescence in each well of the PCR amplification plate is measured at each cycle of annealing and denaturation. The cycle at which the relative fluorescence reached a threshold of 0.5 using the SDS software from PE-Biosystems was defined as the C_t .

The amplification reactions were designed to be allele-specific, so that the
10 amplification reaction was positive if the polymorphism was present and the amplification reaction was negative if the polymorphism was absent. For each bi-allelic polymorphism, one well of the amplification plate was set up to be specific for allele 1 and a second well was set up to be specific for allele 2. For each polymorphism to be detected, three primers were designed – two allele-specific primers and one common primer (Table 3). Reactions
15 for allele 1 contained allele 1-specific primer and the common primer and reactions for allele 2 contained allele 2-specific primer and the common primer.

Table 3: list of oligonucleotide primers used for polymorphism detection

<u>Marker</u>	<u>Primer type</u>	<u>Nucleotide sequence</u>	<u>SEQ ID NO</u>	<u>Primer concentration (in μM)</u>	<u>Annealing temperature</u>
COMT V158M	AS1	GCACACCTTGTCCTTCAT	9	0.4	58
COMT V158M	AS2	GCACACCTTGTCCTTCAC	10	0.4	58
COMT V158M	common	CATCACCATCGAGATCAAC	11	0.4	58
CYP3A4 A/G	AS1	CTATTAAATCGCCTCTCTCT	12	0.4	56
CYP3A4 A/G	AS2	CTATTAAATCGCCTCTCTCC	13	0.4	56
CYP3A4 A/G	common	GGATGAATTTCAGTATTT	14	0.4	56
MnSOD V-9A	AS1	AGCCCAGATACCCCAAAAG	15	0.4	58
MnSOD V-9A	AS2	AGCCCAGATACCCCAAAA	16	0.4	58
MnSOD V-9A	common	TGTGCTTTCTCGTCTTCA	17	0.4	58
NAT2 I114T	AS1	TGTAATTCCTGCCGTCAG	18	0.2	58
NAT2 I114T	AS2	TGTAATTCCTGCCGTCAG	19	0.2	58
NAT2 I114T	common	ATACAGCACTGGCATGG	20	0.2	58
SULT1A1 R213H	AS1	CCTGGAGTTTGTGGGGCG	21	0.2	58
SULT1A1 R213H	AS2	CCTGGAGTTTGTGGGGCA	22	0.2	58
SULT1A1 R213H	common	TGAACCATGAAGTCCACG	23	0.2	58
UGT1A6 T181S	AS1	CGTGTTCCTGGAGCATA	24	0.2	58
UGT1A6 T181S	AS2	CGTGTTCCTGGAGCATG	25	0.2	58

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UGT1A6 T181S	common	GAATGTAGGACACAGGGTCT	26	0.2	58
UGT1A6 R184S	AS1	GACACAGGGTCTGGGCTT	27	0.2	58
UGT1A6 R184S	AS2	GACACAGGGTCTGGGCTG	28	0.2	58
UGT1A6 R184S	common	TACCTCTTCAGGGGTTTC	29	0.2	58
UGT1A-3' 908-2	AS1	TGCAGTAGGGGCAGCG	30	0.2	58
UGT1A-3' 908-2	AS2	TGCAGTAGGGGCAGCC	31	0.2	58
UGT1A-3' 908-2	common	GGAGTGCGGGATTCAA	32	0.2	58

The amplification conditions were as follows: 10 mM Tris pH 8.0, 40 mM KCl, 2 mM MgCl₂, 50 µm each of dATP, dCTP, and dGTP, 25 µm of TTP and 75 µm of dUTP, 4% DMSO, 0.2X SyBr Green (Molecular Probes, Eugene, OR), 2% glycerol, uracil N-glycosylase (UNG, 2 units), Stoffel Gold DNA polymerase (15 units, for reference see Nature (1996), 381, 445-6) and primers in an 85 µl volume for each well. The concentration of the primers used for each assay are listed in Table 2. 30 ng of DNA in a 15 µl volume was then added to each well.

To reduce the possibility of contamination by pre-existing amplification product, the assay procedure included the incorporation of dUTP into the amplification product and an incubation step for UNG degradation of pre-existing U-containing products (Longo et al, Gene (1990), 93, 125-128).

Amplification reactions were prepared using an aliquoting robot (Packard Multiprobe II, Meriden, CT) in 96-well amplification plates identified by barcode labels generated by the experiment management database. Parameters for procedures performed by the robot were set to minimize the possibility of cross-contamination. For each plate of 81 samples, 5 samples were run in duplicate and the duplicate results were analysed to determine that they matched.

The thermal cycling conditions were as follows: 5 minutes at 50 °C for UNG degradation of any previously contaminating PCR products, 12 minutes at 95 °C for Stoffel Gold polymerase activation, 55 cycles of denaturation at 95 °C and annealing at the annealing temperature indicated in Table 2, followed by a dissociation step of 1 minute at 1 degree increments from 60 °C to 95 °C. The amplification reactions were run in PE Biosystems GeneAmp 5700 Sequence Detection Systems (SDS) instruments (Foster City, CA). The first derivatives of the dissociation curves were produced by the SDS software and examined as needed to confirm that the fluorescence in a given reaction was due to amplification of a specific product with a well-defined dissociation peak rather than non-

specific primer-dimer. Product differentiation was done by Analysis of DNA Melting Curves during PCR following the method of K.M. Ririe et al., *Anal. Biochem.* (1997), 245, 154 – 160.

The C_t of each amplification reaction was determined and the difference between the C_t for allele 1 and allele 2 (delta C_t) was used as the assay result. Samples with delta C_t s between -3.0 and 3.0 were considered heterozygous (A1/A2). Samples with delta C_t s below -3.0 were considered homozygous for A1 (A1/A1); samples with delta C_t s above 3.0 were considered homozygous for A2 (A2/A2). In most cases, the delta C_t differences between the three groups of genotypes were well-defined and samples with C_t values close to 3.0 were re-tested as discrepant.

Each assay was run on a panel of 14 cell line DNAs to identify cell lines with the appropriate genotypes for use as controls on each assay plate (A1/A1, A1/A2, and A2/A2). The cell line DNA was obtained from the Human Genetics Department, Roche Molecular Systems (RMS) Alameda, CA and was extracted using the Qiagen extraction kits (QiaAmp DNA Blood kits, Valencia, CA). The genotypes of the cell line DNAs were confirmed by DNA sequencing. Three cell line DNAs (A1/A1, A1/A2, and A2/A2) were run as controls on each plate of clinical trial samples and used to determine the between-plate variability. In addition, DNA from two cell lines were run in quadruplicate for each assay to determine the within-plate assay variability. The C_t values obtained for the control cell lines were analyzed to determine the cutoff for the delta C_t values obtained for the clinical trial samples.

A data file containing the C_t values for each well was generated by the SDS software and entered into the experiment management database. A data file with the final genotypes identified by the independent code was extracted from the database and matched to the clinical data also identified by the independent code for the statistical analysis.

For all other single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) discovery and genotyping was done by double-stranded DNA sequencing using an ABI capillary sequencer and Big Dye chemistry (ABI). The primers used to amplify all exons are shown below and were also used as sequencing primers. Publicly available genomic sequences were used as references for primer design. All polymorphisms were targeted with these pairs-of-primer sets:

UGT1A6-1 fragment:	UGT1A6-F1	ACACGGCCATAGTTGGTTCA	(SEQ ID NO:33)
	UGT1A6-R1	CAGTTGATGAAGTACAGGCC	(SEQ ID NO:34)

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	UGT1A6-2 fragment:	UGT1A6-F2	TGTAGTGGTGGTGCCTGAAG	(SEQ ID NO:35)
		UGT1A6-R2	GACAGCTGATGCGAGTTCTTC	(SEQ ID NO:36)
	UGT1A7-1 fragment:	UGT1A7-F1	GAGGGCAGGTTCTATCGTAC	(SEQ ID NO:37)
		UGT1A7-R1	GGGCACTGTGCACCTTCTTC	(SEQ ID NO:38)
5	UGT1A7-2 fragment:	UGT1A7-F2	ACGGCACCATTGCGAAGTGC	(SEQ ID NO:39)
		UGT1A7-R2	ACTTACATATCAACAAGTGCTGC	(SEQ ID NO:40)
	UGT1A8 fragment:	UGT1A8-F	GGGCATGATCTGTCCAAGGC	(SEQ ID NO:41)
		UGT1A8-R	GGTTGAGTAAGTCTTCACTGTG	(SEQ ID NO:42)
	UGT1A9 fragment:	UGT1A9-F	CTCAGCTGCAGTTCTCTG	(SEQ ID NO:43)
	10	UGT1A9-R	CCAGATCCTCCAGGGTATATG	(SEQ ID NO:44)
	UGT1A10 fragment:	UGT1A10-F	GAGTTCATCCAGTGGTTTTTC	(SEQ ID NO:45)
		UGT1A10-R	CAGTTCAGTAAGGAATCC	(SEQ ID NO:46)
	UGT1in fragment:	UGT1Ain-F	CAAGGATAATTCTGTAAGCAGG	(SEQ ID NO:47)
		UGT1Ain-R	GGATTAATAGTTGGGAAGTGCC	(SEQ ID NO:48)
15	UGT1ex4 fragment:	UGT1ex4-F	GGCCAACATATCCTACATTG	(SEQ ID NO:49)
		UGT1ex4-R	CGTATTAAATGCTACGTAAATGT	(SEQ ID NO:50)
	UGT1-ex5-1 fragment:	UGT1ex5-1-F	CAGTTAGCCATGCTTGTGCC	(SEQ ID NO:51)
		UGT1ex5-1-R	GCACTCTGGGGCTGATTAAT	(SEQ ID NO:52)
	UGT1-ex5-2 fragment:	UGT1ex5-2-F	CGTGCTGACAGTGGCCTTC	(SEQ ID NO:53)
	20	UGT1ex5-2-R	CAGTGCACTCCAAGCCATTC	(SEQ ID NO:54)
	UGT1-ex5-3 fragment:	UGT1ex5-3-F	GATGGTTGCAATTGATCC	(SEQ ID NO:55)
		UGT1ex5-3-R	TTAGTTGTAGGAAACATCAG	(SEQ ID NO:56)

Primer UGT1A6-F1 corresponds to positions 3 to 22 in exon 1 of UGT1A6 as defined by the positions in SEQ ID NO:2. Primer UGT1A6-R1 corresponds to the complementary strand and hybridizes to positions 571 to 590 as defined by the positions in SEQ ID NO:2. Primer UGT1A6-F2 refers to positions 381 to 400 in exon 1 of UGT1A6 as
5 defined by the positions in SEQ ID NO:2. Primer UGT1A6-R2 corresponds to the complementary strand and hybridizes to positions 901 to 921 as defined by the positions in SEQ ID NO:2.

Primer UGT1A7-F1 corresponds to positions 78 to 98 in exon 1 of UGT1A7 as defined by the positions in SEQ ID NO:3. Primer UGT1A7-R1 corresponds to the
10 complementary strand and hybridizes to positions 696 to 715 as defined by the positions in SEQ ID NO:3. Primer UGT1A7-F2 corresponds to positions 459 to 478 in exon 1 of UGT1A7 as defined by the positions in SEQ ID NO:3. Primer UGT1A7-R2 corresponds to the complementary strand and hybridizes to positions 1190 to 1212 as defined by the positions in SEQ ID NO:3.

15 Primer UGT1A8-F corresponds to positions 1 to 20 in exon 1 of UGT1A8 as defined by the positions in SEQ ID NO:5. Primer UGT1A8-R hybridizes to positions 479 to 500 as defined by the positions in SEQ ID NO:5.

Primer UGT1A9-F corresponds to positions 1 to 18 in exon 1 of UGT1A9 as defined by the positions in SEQ ID NO:6. Primer UGT1A9-R hybridizes to positions 257 to 277 as
20 defined by the positions in SEQ ID NO:6.

Primer UGT1A10-F corresponds to positions 596 to 615 in exon 1 of UGT1A7 as defined by the positions in SEQ ID NO:4. Primer UGT1A10-R hybridizes to positions 1177 to 1194 as defined by the positions in SEQ ID NO:4.

Primer UGT1Ain-F corresponds to positions 10 to 31 in the intron of UGT1A as
25 defined by the positions in SEQ ID NO:7. Primer UGT1Ain-R hybridizes to positions 475 to 496 as defined by the positions in SEQ ID NO:7.

Primer UGT1ex4-F corresponds to positions 291 to 310 in exon 4 of UGT1A as defined by the positions in SEQ ID NO:8. Primer UGT1ex4-R hybridizes to positions 761 to 784 as defined by the positions in SEQ ID NO:8.

30 Primer UGT1ex5-1-F corresponds to positions 63 to 82 in exon 5 of UGT1 as defined by the positions in SEQ ID NO:1. Primer UGT1ex5-1-R hybridizes to positions 684 to 703 as defined by the positions in SEQ ID NO:1. Primer UGT1ex5-2-F corresponds to positions 461 to 480 in exon 5 of UGT1 as defined by the positions in SEQ ID NO:1.

Primer UGT1ex5-2-R hybridizes to positions 1082 to 1101 as defined by the positions in SEQ ID NO:1. Primer UGT1ex5-3-F corresponds to positions 959 to 976 in exon 5 of UGT1 as defined by the positions in SEQ ID NO:1 and primer UGT1ex5-3-R hybridizes to positions 1261 to 1280 as defined by the positions in SEQ ID NO:1.

- 5 Forty nanograms of genomic DNA were PCR-amplified in 50 µl reactions using an automated PCR machine. Reaction conditions varied as follows. For the amplification of the UGT1A6-fragment conditions were as follows: 10 mM Tris pH 8.3, 50 mM KCl, 1.5 mM MgCl₂, 0.2 mM of each dNTP, 0.4 µM of each primer and 1.5U Boehringer Taq Polymerase. The thermocycling protocol consisted of an initial incubation of 95 °C for 15 min. followed by 35 cycles of 94 °C for 1 min., 57 °C for 30 sec., 72 °C for 1 min., and one final extension step of 72 °C for 10 min. The UGT1A7-1 fragment was amplified using Qiagen PCR buffer with 1.5 mM MgCl₂, 0.2 mM of each dNTP, 0.4 µM of each primer and 1.5U Boehringer Taq Polymerase. The thermocycling protocol was the same as for UGT1A6-fragment with one exception: the annealing temperature was 61 °C. For 15 UGT1A7-2 fragment PCR conditions were as follows: 150 mM Tris pH 8.5, 15 mM (NH₄)₂SO₄, 3.5 mM MgCl₂, 0.2 mM of each dNTP, 0.4 µM of each primer and 1.5U Qiagen Hot Start Taq Polymerase. Thermocycling was done using a touch-down PCR protocol. After an initial amplification of 95 °C for 10 min. followed 5 cycles of 95 °C for 1 min., 62 °C for 30 sec. (minus 0.5 °C per cycle), 72 °C for 1 min. and thirty cycles of 95 °C for 1 min., 60 °C for 30 sec., 72 °C for 1 min. and a final extension step of 72 °C for 10 min. After PCR amplification fragments were purified using the Qiaquick PCR purification kit on a Biorobot 9600. Cycle sequencing was performed on an automated PCR machine using ABI Big Dye terminator chemistry according to the manufacturer's instruction with the following changes: 2.5-5 ng/100 bp of PCR product were mixed with 2 µl Big Dye 25 termination mix, oligonucleotide primer concentration was 10 pmol, if necessary 5% DMSO was added to the reaction; the final reaction volume was 10 µl. Sequencing reactions were subjected to 28 cycles at 93 °C for 30 sec, 48 °C for 30 sec, and 58 °C for 120 sec., followed by an ethanol/NaOAc precipitation. After decanting the ethanol, samples were evaporated to dryness using a SpeedVac for 2 min. and were resuspended in 45 µl 30 ultrapure water (MERCK, HPLC grade). 2.5 ml were loaded on an ABI 3700 capillary sequencer using POP5 as a polymer. After sequencing, the polymorphism analyses were done using Polyphred software (licensed from University of Washington).

Selection and discovery of genetic markers

- 35 The genetic markers were selected based on the known pharmacology of tolcapone and knowledge from the literature of genetic polymorphisms that could affect the activity

of corresponding and relevant gene products. The main metabolic pathway for tolcapone elimination is glucuronidation by UGT1 enzymes.

In addition to polymorphisms in the UGT1 enzyme, genetic polymorphisms in genes encoding the following enzymes involved in tolcapone metabolism (Figure 1) were
5 selected: catechol-O-methyl transferase (COMT) according to Lachman et al.,
Pharmacogenetics (1996), 6, 243-250; N-acetyl transferase (NAT2, for reference see Vatsis
et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (1991), 88, 6333-6337; Bandmann et al., Lancet (1997), 350,
1136-1139); liver sulfotransferase (SULT1A1) according to Ozawa et al., Chem. Biol.
Interact. (1998), 109, 237-248 and Cytochrome P450 enzyme (CYP3A4, Rebbeck et al., J.
10 Natl. Cancer Inst. (1998), 50, 1225-1229). The genotype for manganese superoxide
dismutase (MnSOD, Shimoda-Matsubayashi et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.
(1996), 226, 561-565), involved in oxidative stress response, was also investigated.

UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 1A6 (UGT1A6) was selected as it potentially
metabolises tolcapone via glucuronidation. The alleles Thr181Ala and Arg184Ser are
15 described as showing reduced activity for levodopa and other substrates (Ciotti et al.,
Pharmacogenetics (1997), 7, 485-495). The known genetic polymorphisms in the UGT1A
gene affect only single members of this gene cluster of twelve genes (Figure 2). Therefore, it
was reasoned that genetic variations in the potentially common regulatory region, that is
the 3'-end of the gene, could have an effect on the expression of any of the twelve UGT1A
20 genes. Moreover, it was suspected that UGT1A7 may be involved in the elimination of
tolcapone. In order to identify new genetic polymorphisms common exons 2-5 and the 3'
untranslated region of UGT1A and exon 1 of the UGT1A6, UGT1A7, UGT1A8, UGT1A9
and UGT1A10 genes were sequenced in 47 different DNA samples from ethnically diverse
individuals. The 300-700 bp fragments were column purified with the Qiaquick PCR
25 purification kit on a Biorobot 9600 and both strands were sequenced on an ABI3700
capillary sequencer using dye-terminator chemistry and the PCR amplification primers as
sequencing primers as described in detail above. A G/C variation was identified designated
as UGT1A-3'_908, which occurred in the following frequencies: CC: 0.63; GC:0.33;
GG:0.04. The number 908 refers to the position of the SNP relative to the DNA sequence
30 with Genbank accession number M84124 from the public data bases. Moreover, the
following polymorphisms have been identified in UGT1A6, UGT1A7, UGT1A8, UGT1A9
and UGT1A10 genes:

UGT1A6exon1_318 and UGT1A6exon1-528. The number refers to the position of
the SNP relative to the DNA sequence with Genbank accession number M84130 from the
35 public database.

UGT1A7 exon1_197, UGT1A7exon1_824, UGT1A7exon1_920, and UGT1A7exon1_992. The numbers refer to the position of the SNP relative to the DNA sequence with Genbank accession number U39570 from the public database.

5 UGT1A8promoter_245. The number refers to the position of the SNP relative to the DNA sequence with Genbank accession number U42604 from the public database.

UGT1A9exon1_214. The number refers to the position of the SNP relative to the DNA sequence with Genbank accession number AF056188 from the public database.

UGT1A10exon1_959. The number refers to the position of the SNP relative to the DNA sequence with Genbank accession number U39550 from the public database.

10 UGT1Aintron_117 and UGT1Aintron_379. The numbers refer to the position of the SNPs relative to the DNA sequence with Genbank accession number M84122 from the public database.

UGT1Aexon4_473. The number refers to the position of the SNP relative to the DNA sequence with Genbank accession number M84123 from the public database.

15 UGT1Aexon5_423, UGT1Aexon5_780, UGT1Aexon5_908 (described above in detail) and UGT1Aexon5_1012. The numbers refer to the position of the SNPs relative to the DNA sequence with Genbank accession number M84124 from the public domain.

The patient samples were divided into two groups. Group 1 contained samples from case patients whose aspartate aminotransferase (AST:SGOT), alanine aminotransferase
20 (ALT: SGPT), or bilirubin values were $\geq 1.5 \times$ ULN of the investigators range while taking tolcapone treatment. Group 2 contained samples from control patients whose SGOT, SGPT, and bilirubin values were below $1 \times$ ULN when measured while taking tolcapone treatment.

For each genotype, the following analyses were performed:

25 a) Analysis of the entire genotype: patients were classified according to the following three categories: homozygous 1/1 (two copies of allele 1 and no copies of allele 2), heterozygous 1/2 (one copy of allele 1 and one copy of allele 2) or homozygous 2/2 (no copies of allele 1 and two copies of allele 2). Analysis was conducted to assess whether there were differences in the proportion of case patients in each of these groups, compared with the proportion of
30 control patients. The Cochran-Maentel-Hanszel (CMH) test was applied to the data

presented in a 2-by-3 table (the two columns indicating presence or absence of liver function abnormality and the three rows indicating the three categories of the genotype).

b) Analysis of alleles: the presence of allele 1 or 2 in case patients was compared to the presence of the respective allele in the control patients. For each allele, the CMH test was applied using a 2-by-2 table (the two columns indicating presence or absence of liver function abnormality and the two rows indicating the presence or absence of the respective allele), and the case-control odds ratio and 95% confidence interval were calculated. An odds-ratio of greater than 1.0, together with a confidence interval that does not include 1.0, indicated a positive association between the presence of the allele and the occurrence of liver function abnormality.

c) Analysis of allele counts: this analysis was conducted to compare the distribution of the alleles in patients with liver function abnormality to that of patients without abnormality. The total number of copies of allele 1 among patients with liver function abnormality was compared with the total number of copies of allele 2 among these case patients. The CMH test was applied to the data using a 2-by-2 table (the two columns indicating presence or absence of liver function abnormality and the two rows indicating the two allele counts). Again case-control odds ratio and 95% confidence intervals were obtained.

Results

A total of 409 patients treated with tolcapone, of which 135 had liver enzyme elevation of 1.5 times or more above the upper limit and 274 were matched controls, were genotyped for different genetic markers from genes encoding enzymes involved in the metabolism of tolcapone, including the UGT1 genes. The results from the analysis of the genetic markers that resulted in a significant association are presented in tables 4 to 13. All markers showing significant association to elevated liver transaminases corresponded to SNPs in the UGT1 genes.

Table 4. UGT1A6_765 Arg184Ser

		Liver Function Abnormality	
		Absent	Present
Genotype	Homozygous Arg/Arg	128 (46.7%)	45 (33.3%)
	Heterozygous Arg/Ser	122 (44.5%)	64 (47.4%)
	Homozygous Ser/Ser	24 (8.8%)	26 (19.3%)
	P-value	0.0023	
Allele Arg	Absent	24 (8.8%)	26 (19.3%)
	Present	250 (91.2%)	109 (80.7%)
	Relative Risk	0.58	
	Odds Ratio	0.40	
	95% CI	(0.22, 0.72)	
	P-value	0.0023	
Allele Ser	Absent	128 (46.7%)	45 (33.3%)
	Present	146 (53.3%)	90 (66.7%)
	Relative Risk	1.47	
	Odds Ratio	1.75	
	95% CI	(1.14, 2.69)	
	P-value	0.0101	
Count	Allele Arg	378 (69.0%)	154 (57.0%)
	Allele Ser	170 (31.0%)	116 (43.0%)
	Odds Ratio	1.67	
	95% CI	(1.24, 2.26)	
	P-value	0.0008	

Table 5. UGT1A6_754 Thr181Ala

		Liver Function Abnormality	
		Absent	Present
Genotype	Homozygous Thr/Thr	144 (52.6%)	51 (37.8%)
	Heterozygous Thr/Ala	108 (39.4%)	59 (43.7%)
	Homozygous Ala/Ala	22 (8.0%)	25 (18.5%)
	P-value	0.0014	
Allele Thr	Absent	22 (8.0%)	25 (18.5%)
	Present	252 (92.0%)	110 (81.5%)
	Relative Risk	0.57	
	Odds Ratio	0.38	
	95% CI	(0.21, 0.70)	
	P-value	0.0018	
Allele Ala	Absent	144 (52.6%)	51 (37.8%)
	Present	130 (47.4%)	84 (62.2%)
	Relative Risk	1.50	
	Odds Ratio	1.82	
	95% CI	(1.20, 2.77)	
	P-value	0.0050	
Count	Allele Thr	396 (72.3%)	161 (59.6%)
	Allele Ala	152 (27.7%)	109 (40.4%)
	Odds Ratio	1.76	
	95% CI	(1.30, 2.39)	
	P-value	0.0003	

Table 6. UGT1A-3' _908

		Liver Function Abnormality	
		Absent	Present
Genotype	Homozygous C/C	163 (59.5%)	101 (74.8%)
	Heterozygous G/C	97 (35.4%)	30 (22.2%)
	Homozygous G/G	14 (5.1%)	4 (3.0%)
	P-value	0.0097	
Allele C	Absent	14 (5.1%)	4 (3.0%)
	Present	260 (94.9%)	131 (97.0%)
	Relative Risk	1.51	
	Odds Ratio	1.76	
	95% CI	(0.58, 5.40)	
	P-value	0.3202	
Allele G	Absent	163 (59.5%)	101 (74.8%)
	Present	111 (40.5%)	34 (25.2%)
	Relative Risk	0.61	
	Odds Ratio	0.49	
	95% CI	(0.31, 0.78)	
	P-value	0.0023	
Count	Allele C	423 (77.2%)	232 (85.9%)
	Allele G	125 (22.8%)	38 (14.1%)
	Odds Ratio	0.55	
	95% CI	(0.37, 0.82)	
	P-value	0.0033	

Table 7. UGT1A6_232 Ser7Ala

		Liver Function Abnormality	
		Absent	Present
Genotype	Homozygous T/T	112 (42.1%)	40 (30.5%)
	Heterozygous T ^h /G	123 (46.2%)	63 (48.1%)
	Homozygous G/G	31 (11.7%)	28 (21.4%)
	P-value	0.0130	
Allele T	Absent	31 (11.7%)	28 (21.4%)
	Present	235 (88.3%)	103 (78.6%)
	Relative Risk	0.64	
	Odds Ratio	0.49	
	95% CI	(0.28, 0.84)	
Allele G	Absent	112 (42.1%)	40 (30.5%)
	Present	154 (57.9%)	91 (69.5%)
	Relative Risk	1.41	
	Odds Ratio	1.65	
	95% CI	(1.06, 2.58)	
Count	P-value	0.0259	
	Allele T	347 (65.2%)	143 (54.6%)
	Allele G	185 (34.8%)	119 (45.4%)
	Odds Ratio	1.56	
	95% CI	(1.16, 2.11)	
	P-value	0.0037	

Table 8. UGT1A6_528 A/G

		Liver Function Abnormality	
		Absent	Present
Genotype	Homozygous A/A	129 (48.7%)	44 (33.8%)
	Heterozygous A/G	114 (43.0%)	60 (46.2%)
	Homozygous G/G	22 (8.3%)	26 (20.0%)
	P-value	0.0008	
Allele A	Absent	22 (8.3%)	26 (20.0%)
	Present	243 (91.7%)	104 (80.0%)
	Relative Risk	0.55	
	Odds Ratio	0.36	
	95% CI	(0.20, 0.66)	
Allele G	Absent	129 (48.7%)	44 (33.8%)
	Present	136 (51.3%)	86 (66.2%)
	Relative Risk	1.52	
	Odds Ratio	1.85	
	95% CI	(1.20, 2.68)	
Count	P-value	0.0053	
	Allele A	372 (70.2%)	148 (56.9%)
	Allele G	158 (29.8%)	112 (43.1%)
	Odds Ratio	1.78	
	95% CI	(0.31, 2.42)	
	P-value	0.0002	

Table 9: UGT1A7_197 C/G

		Liver Function Abnormality	
		Absent	Present
Genotype	Homozygous A/A	32 (11.9%)	25 (18.8%)
	Heterozygous A/C	112 (41.6%)	62 (46.6%)
	Homozygous C/C	125 (46.5%)	46 (34.6%)
	P-value	0.0400	
Allele A	Absent	125 (46.5%)	46 (34.6%)
	Present	144 (53.5%)	87 (65.4%)
	Relative Risk	1.40	
	Odds Ratio	1.64	
	95% CI	(1.07, 2.52)	
	P-value	0.0235	
Allele C	Absent	32 (11.9%)	25 (18.8%)
	Present	237 (88.1%)	108 (81.2%)
	Relative Risk	0.71	
	Odds Ratio	0.58	
	95% CI	(0.33, 1.03)	
	P-value	0.0623	
Count	Allele A	176 (32.7%)	112 (42.1%)
	Allele G	362 (67.3%)	154 (57.9%)
	Odds Ratio	0.67	
	95% CI	(0.49, 0.90)	
	P-value	0.0090	

Table 10: UGT1A7_551 Asn129Lys

		Liver Function Abnormality	
		Absent	Present
Genotype	Homozygous G/G	96 (35.7%)	59 (44.7%)
	Heterozygous G/T	124 (46.1%)	59 (44.7%)
	Homozygous T/T	49 (18.2%)	14 (10.6%)
	P-value	0.0762	
Allele G	Absent	49 (18.2%)	14 (10.6%)
	Present	220 (81.8%)	118 (89.4%)
	Relative Risk	1.57	
	Odds Ratio	1.88	
	95% CI	(1.00, 3.52)	
	P-value	0.0494	
Allele T	Absent	96 (35.7%)	59 (44.7%)
	Present	173 (64.3%)	7 (55.3%)
	Relative Risk	0.78	
	Odds Ratio	0.69	
	95% CI	(0.45, 1.05)	
	P-value	0.0821	
Count	Allele G	116 (58.7%)	177 (67.0%)
	Allele T	222 (41.3%)	87 (33.0%)
	Odds Ratio	0.70	
	95% CI	(0.51, 0.95)	
	P-value	0.0232	

Table 11: UGT1A7_555 silent or Arg131Lys

		Liver Function Abnormality	
		Absent	Present
Genotype	Homozygous A/A	96 (35.7%)	58 (43.9%)
	Heterozygous A/C	124 (46.1%)	60 (45.5%)
	Homozygous G/G	49 (18.2%)	14 (10.6%)
	P-value	0.0894	
Allele A	Absent	49 (18.2%)	14 (10.6%)
	Present	220 (81.8%)	118 (89.4%)
	Relative Risk	1.57	
	Odds Ratio	1.88	
	95% CI	(1.00, 3.52)	
	P-value	0.0494	
Allele C	Absent	96 (35.7%)	58 (43.9%)
	Present	173 (64.3%)	74 (56.1%)
	Relative Risk	0.80	
	Odds Ratio	0.71	
	95% CI	(0.46, 1.08)	
	P-value	0.1108	
Count	Allele A	316 (58.7%)	176 (66.7%)
	Allele C	222 (41.3%)	88 (33.3%)
	Odds Ratio	0.71	
	95% CI	(0.52, 0.97)	
	P-value	0.0303	

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Table 12: UGT1A7_556 Arg131Lys or Gln

		Liver Function Abnormality	
		Absent	Present
Genotype	Homozygous A/A	96 (35.8%)	44 (33.8%)
	Heterozygous A/G	123 (45.9%)	59 (44.7%)
	Homozygous G/G	49 (18.3%)	14 (10.6%)
	P-value	0.0772	
Allele A	Absent	49 (18.3%)	14 (10.6%)
	Present	219 (81.7%)	118 (89.4%)
	Relative Risk	1.58	
	Odds Ratio	1.89	
	95% CI	(1.01, 3.53)	
	P-value	0.0477	
Allele G	Absent	96 (35.8%)	59 (44.7%)
	Present	172 (64.2%)	73 (55.3%)
	Relative Risk	0.78	
	Odds Ratio	0.69	
	95% CI	(0.45, 1.06)	
	P-value	0.0870	
Count	Allele A	315 (58.8%)	177 (67.0%)
	Allele G	221 (41.2%)	87 (33.0%)
	Odds Ratio	0.70	
	95% CI	(0.51, 0.95)	
	P-value	0.0238	

Table 13: UGT1A7_786 Trp208Arg

		Liver Function Abnormality	
		Absent	Present
Genotype	Homozygous T/T	124 (46.3%)	46 (34.3%)
	Heterozygous T/C	114 (42.5%)	62 (46.3%)
	Homozygous C/C	30 (11.2%)	26 (19.4%)
	P-value	0.0224	
Allele T	Absent	30 (11.2%)	26 (19.4%)
	Present	238 (88.8%)	108 (80.6%)
	Relative Risk	0.67	
	Odds Ratio	0.52	
	95% CI	(0.30, 0.92)	
	P-value	0.0252	
Allele G	Absent	124 (46.3%)	46 (34.3%)
	Present	144 (53.7%)	86 (65.7%)
	Relative Risk	1.40	
	Odds Ratio	1.65	
	95% CI	(1.07, 2.53)	
	P-value	0.0225	
Count	Allele T	362 (67.5%)	154 (57.5%)
	Allele C	174 (32.5%)	114 (42.5%)
	Odds Ratio	1.54	
	95% CI	(0.14, 2.08)	
	P-value	0.0050	

The main metabolic pathway for tolcapone elimination is glucuronidation. The results from the current retrospective analysis have shown a significant association between three genetic polymorphisms in the UDP-glucuronosyltransferase gene and liver function abnormality. These findings support the hypothesis that impaired elimination of tolcapone may be a cause for liver toxicity. *In vitro* studies in rat hepatocyte cultures have shown that inhibition of glucuronidation and oxidation increase cytotoxicity of tolcapone. Moreover, the UGT1A6 Ala181/Ser184 variant was shown to have reduced activity *in vitro* compared with the Thr181/Arg184 variant (Ciotti et. al., Pharmacogenetics 1997, 7, 485-495). This concurs with the findings from the current analysis whereby the presence of Ala181 and the absence of Ser184 were associated with an incrementally higher risk of liver abnormality. The polymorphism located in the 3'UTR of the UGT1A gene (Figure 2) may affect the expression of all UGT1A genes involved in metabolism of Tolcapone. Alternatively, the polymorphism may be in linkage disequilibrium with another mutation that affects either the structure of the UGT1A proteins, or the expression of the gene.

No significant association was found with the other markers tested. These results do not rule out the potential contribution of other polymorphisms within the gene tested.

The relatively low odd ratios that result from these associations, are due to the multifactorial nature of drug induced liver toxicity. It was clear throughout this study that the occurrence of liver enzyme elevation upon treatment with tolcapone was the result of multiple factors including external influences such as co-medication, and or the combination of several genetic factors in different individuals.

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SEQUENCE LISTING

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Claims

1. A method for detecting a predisposition to a hepatotoxic reaction of a human being caused by the administration of a pharmaceutically active compound based on the determination of at least one single nucleotide polymorphism in the UDP-glucuronosyltransferase (UGT1) gene in a sample of said human being, which method comprises
5 determining the nucleotide at position 908 in exon 5 of the UGT1 gene as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:1, and/or
determining the nucleotide at position 528 in exon 1 of the UGT1A6 gene as defined by the
10 position in SEQ ID NO:2, and/or
determining the nucleotide at position 197 in exon 1 of the UGT1A7 gene as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:3, and
determining the status of the human being.
2. A method for detecting a predisposition to a hepatotoxic reaction of a human
15 being caused by the administration of a pharmaceutically active compound based on the determination of at least one single nucleotide polymorphism in the UDP-glucuronosyltransferase (UGT1) gene in a sample of said human being, which method comprises determining the nucleotide at position 908 in exon 5 of the UGT1 gene as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:1 and determining the status of the human being.
- 20 3. The method according to any one of claims 1 or 2, wherein additionally the polymorphism at one or more of the following positions is determined:
position 232 in exon 1 of UGT1A6 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:2, or
position 754 in exon 1 of UGT1A6 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:2, or
position 765 in exon 1 of UGT1A6 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:2, or
25 position 551 in exon 1 of UGT1A7 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:3, or
position 555 in exon 1 of UGT1A7 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:3, or
position 556 in exon 1 of UGT1A7 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:3, or
position 786 in exon 1 of UGT1A7 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:3.
4. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 3, in which the single nucleotide
30 polymorphism at position 908 in exon 5 of the UGT1 gene locus consists of the presence of a C or a G, the single nucleotide polymorphism at position 528 in exon 1 of UGT1A6 consists of the presence of a G or an A, the single nucleotide polymorphism at position 197 in exon 1 of UGT1A7 consists of the presence of a G or a C, the single nucleotide polymorphism at position 232 in exon 1 of UGT1A6 consists of the presence of a G or a T,
35 the single nucleotide polymorphism at position 754 in exon 1 of UGT1A6 consists of the

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presence of an A or a G, the single nucleotide polymorphism at position 765 in exon 1 of UGT1A6 consists of the presence of an A or a C, the single nucleotide polymorphism at position 551 in exon 1 of UGT1A7 consists of the presence of an G or a T, the single nucleotide polymorphism at position 555 in exon 1 of UGT1A7 consists of the presence of
 5 an A or a C, the single nucleotide polymorphism at position 556 in exon 1 of UGT1A7 consists of the presence of an A or a C, and the single nucleotide polymorphism at position 786 in exon 1 of UGT1A7 consists of the presence of a C or a T.

5. A method as claimed in claims 1 to 4, wherein the region containing the potential polymorphism is amplified, preferably by polymerase chain reaction, prior to determining
 10 the sequence.

6. A diagnostic nucleic acid comprising the following polymorphism containing sequences:
 the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 with C at position 908 in exon 5 of UGT1 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:1;
 15 the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 with G at position 908 in exon 5 of UGT1 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:1;
 the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 with G at position 232 in exon 1 of UGT1A6 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:2;
 the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 with T at position 232 in exon 1 of UGT1A6 as
 20 defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:2;
 the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 with G at position 528 in exon 1 of UGT1A6 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:2;
 the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 with A at position 528 in exon 1 of UGT1A6 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:2;
 25 the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 with G at position 754 in exon 1 of UGT1A6 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:2;
 the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 with A at position 754 in exon 1 of UGT1A6 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:2;
 the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 with C at position 765 in exon 1 of UGT1A6 as
 30 defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:2;
 the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 with A at position 765 in exon 1 of UGT1A6 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:2;
 the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 with G at position 197 in exon 1 of UGT1A7 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:3;
 35 the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 with C at position 197 in exon 1 of UGT1A7 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:3;

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- the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 with G at position 551 in exon 1 of UGT1A7 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:3;
- the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 with T at position 551 in exon 1 of UGT1A7 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:3;
- 5 the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 with A at position 555 in exon 1 of UGT1A7 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:3;
- the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 with C at position 555 in exon 1 of UGT1A7 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:3;
- the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 with A at position 556 in exon 1 of UGT1A7 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:3;
- 10 the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 with G at position 556 in exon 1 of UGT1A7 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:3;
- the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 with C at position 786 in exon 1 of UGT1A7 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:3;
- 15 the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 with T at position 786 in exon 1 of UGT1A7 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:3; or
- a complementary strand thereof or a fragment thereof of at least 20 bases comprising at least one of the polymorphisms.

7. A diagnostic nucleic acid selected from the group consisting of
- 20 the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 with C at position 908 in exon 5 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:1;
- the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 with G at position 528 in exon 1 of UGT1A6 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:2; or
- the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 with G at position 197 in exon 1 of UGT1A7 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:3.
- 25

8. A diagnostic nucleic acid selected from the group consisting of
- the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 with G at position 908 in exon 5 of UGT1 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:1;
- the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 with G at position 232 in exon 1 of UGT1A6 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:2;
- 30 the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 with T at position 232 in exon 1 of UGT1A6 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:2;
- the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 with A at position 528 in exon 1 of UGT1A6 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:2;
- 35 the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 with G at position 754 in exon 1 of UGT1A6 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:2;

- the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 with A at position 754 in exon 1 of UGT1A6 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:2;
- the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 with C at position 765 in exon 1 of UGT1A6 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:2;
- 5 the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 with A at position 765 in exon 1 of UGT1A6 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:2;
- the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 with C at position 197 in exon 1 of UGT1A7 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:3;
- the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 with G at position 551 in exon 1 of UGT1A7 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:3;
- 10 the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 with T at position 551 in exon 1 of UGT1A7 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:3;
- the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 with A at position 555 in exon 1 of UGT1A7 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:3;
- 15 the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 with C at position 555 in exon 1 of UGT1A7 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:3;
- the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 with A at position 556 in exon 1 of UGT1A7 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:3;
- the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 with G at position 556 in exon 1 of UGT1A7 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:3;
- 20 the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 with C at position 786 in exon 1 of UGT1A7 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:3; or
- the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 with T at position 786 in exon 1 of UGT1A7 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:3;
- 25 whenever used in combination with any one of the diagnostic nucleic acids as claimed in claim 7.

9. A set of diagnostic nucleic acids comprising the following polymorphism containing sequences:
- the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 with C at position 908 in exon 5 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:1;
 - 30 the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 with G at position 908 in exon 5 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:1;
 - the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 with G at position 754 in exon 1 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:2;
 - 35 the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 with A at position 754 in exon 1 as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:2;
 - the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 with C at position 765 in exon 1 as defined by

the position in SEQ ID NO:2;
the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 with A at position 765 in exon 1 as defined by
the position in SEQ ID NO:2; or
a complementary strand thereof or a fragment thereof of at least 20 bases comprising at
5 least one of the polymorphisms.

10. A diagnostic nucleic acid primer for detecting a polymorphism in the UGT1 gene
capable of hybridizing specifically to a nucleic acid having one of the polymorphisms as
defined in claim 4.

11. A diagnostic nucleic acid primer as claimed in claim 10 which is an allele-specific
10 nucleic acid primer having a sequence selected from the group consisting of:
the nucleic acid sequence as defined by SEQ ID NO:24;
the nucleic acid sequence as defined by SEQ ID NO:25;
the nucleic acid sequence as defined by SEQ ID NO:27;
the nucleic acid sequence as defined by SEQ ID NO:28;
15 the nucleic acid sequence as defined by SEQ ID NO:30; or
the nucleic acid sequence as defined by SEQ ID NO:31.

12. An allele-specific oligonucleotide probe for detecting a polymorphism in the
UGT1 gene capable of hybridizing specifically to a nucleic acid having one of the
polymorphisms as defined in claim 4.

20 13. A diagnostic kit comprising one or more diagnostic primer(s) as defined in claim
10 and/or one or more allele-specific oligonucleotide probes(s) as defined in claim 12.

14. A pharmaceutical pack comprising Tolcapone and instructions for
administration of the drug to humans diagnostically tested for a single nucleotide
polymorphism according to a method as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 5.

25 15. A computer readable medium having stored thereon sequence information for
the polymorphisms in UGT1 at position 908 in exon 5 of the UGT1 gene locus as defined
by the position in SEQ ID NO:1 and/or at position 528 in exon 1 of the UGT1A6 gene as
defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:2 and/or at position 197 in exon 1 of the UGT1A7
gene as defined by the position in SEQ ID NO:3.

30 16. A method for performing sequence identification, said method comprising the
steps of providing a diagnostic nucleic acid sequence as claimed in any one of claims 6 to 9
and comparing said diagnostic nucleic acid sequence to at least one other nucleic acid or
polypeptide sequence to identify identity.

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17. A method as hereinbefore described.

Fig. 1

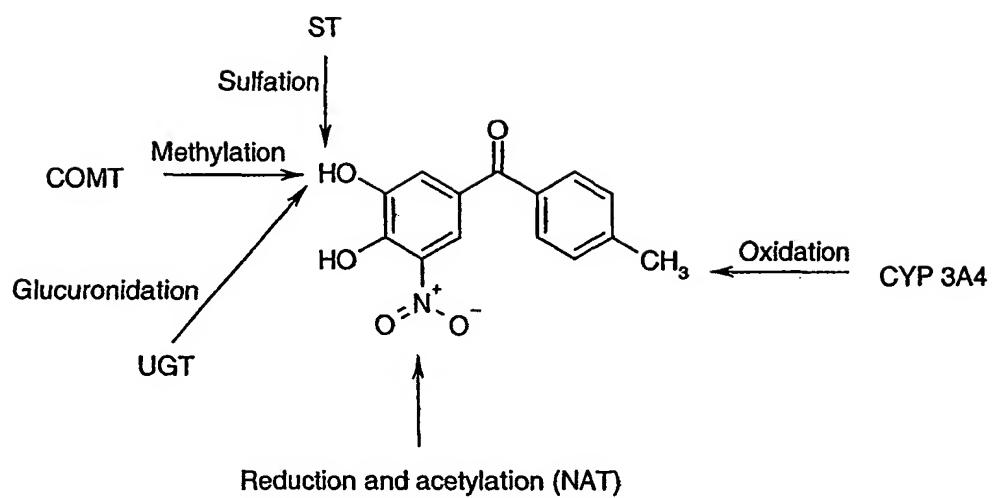


Fig. 2

